

Education System in Bukhara Emirate

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Abstract: Ashtarkhanid rule, Mangit dynasty, transformation of Bukhara khanate into emirate, khanate and emirate educational systems, changes of power, influence of political situations on education, struggles for power.

Keywords: Ashtarkhanis, Shaibanis, Mangits, Bukhara Khanate, Bukhara Emirate, Abdulfayzkhan, Muhammad Hakimbi, Muhammad Rahimbi's, fatherhood, Nadirshah, haftiyak.

During the reign of Abdul Fayz Khan, one of the last Ashtar Khans, the Uzbek clans, who took advantage of the weakening of the central government, began to rebel against the government in various regions and declared themselves independent. Among them, the actions of Muhammad Hakimbiy Otaliq (died 1743) and his son Muhammad Rahimbiy, one of the leaders of the Mangit clan, who had great influence in the court of Ashtarkhanids, were especially drastic.

In 1745, Shah Nadir Shah of Iran, who took advantage of the unrest in Bukhara, sent a large army to Bukhara under the leadership of Muhammad Rahimbi. Muhammad Rahimbiy has done great work to alleviate the situation in Bukhara. The uprisings in Miyanqal and Shahrissabz were suppressed. Muhammad Rahimbi seriously began the work of the state apparatus system and the replacement of government officials.

He appointed his close relatives and colleagues to almost all major government positions and strengthened his position in the capital relying on their support. After Nadirshah was killed in 1746, Abdulfayz Khan was also killed soon after. Abd al-Mo'min, who ascended the throne, was also killed in 1748. Instead of him, Ubaidulla, who was extremely young, was put on the throne only in the name of Sultan. By 1753, with the consent of major officials, priests and clan elders, Muhammad Rahim Khan (1753-1758) ascended the throne and began the rule of the Mangit dynasty.

Muhammad Rahim Khan pursued the policy of creating a centralized state system. He pursued an independent policy without involving large landowners in the affairs of state management. This ruler marched to the regions that did not recognize the central authority, such as Miyanqal, Nurota, Urgut, Kobadiyan, Boysun, and succeeded in subduing them. During his time, the upper reaches of Zarafshan, Jizzakh, and Zomin were again annexed to Bukhara. Muhammad Rahim Khan established a central state system of Mangits that united a very large area in a short period of time. By 1758, ambassadors from Tashkent, Kokan, Marv, Balkh, and Kunduz came and announced that they recognized his authority.

After Muhammad Rahim Khan's death, his minor son Faziltora ascended the throne, and power actually passed to the hands of Muhammad Rahim Khan's uncle Daniyolbi Ataliq (1750-1785). The period of Daniyolbi's rule is explained by the weakening of the central authority. From the very beginning of his accession to the throne, there were riots and uprisings against the centralized state policy. Large-scale public riots and protests began in Miyanqal oasis, Shahrissabz and Kitab, Sherabad and Boysun, Hisar regions. First, the emirs of the Uzbek clans, such as Yuz, Kenagas, Burkut, Bahrin, and Saray, who were exiled to Hisar, rebelled. They planned to overthrow the Mangit dynasty. Daniyolbi's efforts to pacify the amirs were in vain.

After that, Danyolbi sent an army against the uprisings, and with the help of the residents of Bukhara, the uprising was suppressed. Most of the rebel emirs were executed.

Not long after that, Fazilbi, the head of the hundred clans, raised his head. Danyolbi suppressed this uprising, albeit with difficulty. In particular, the uprising in Shahrisabz and Khuzar in 1771 seriously shook the foundations of the state. Danyolbi, who succeeded in suppressing this rebellion with great effort, executed the leaders of the rebels. The almost non-stop rise of riots in the country has lowered the authority and power of the central government. The economic situation of the country has also fallen into a desperate situation. As a result, in 1784, an uprising broke out in the capital, Bukhara. Although the uprising was suppressed, Danyolbi was forced to hand over the throne to his son Shahmurad in 1785.

After Shahmurad ascended the throne, he ruled the government with the title of "emir" (1785-1800). During his reign, he paid special attention to the development and beautification of cities, the development of irrigation and agriculture. Shahmurad, who remained in history under the name "Amiri ma'sum" ("Innocent prince"), managed to relatively strengthen the central power during his time. During his rule, four important reforms aimed at the development of the country were carried out - financial, judicial, administrative and military reforms. First of all, starting from 1758, the emirate began minting silver coins consisting of pure silver (without admixtures), and pure gold coins, which differ from their predecessors in their value, quality and appearance. He allowed the public mints to mint silver and gold coins of the same size from the silver and gold that the population brought from their personal savings.

Amir Shahmurad, with his reforms in the field of justice, somewhat liberalized the conduct of court cases in the country. According to the sources, Shahmurad directly managed the work of the jury in the emirate. A set of special judicial laws was developed for the conduct of court cases, and all regional, district, district judges worked on the basis of this set of laws. In general, the reforms carried out by Amir Shahmurad strengthened the central government in the country and ensured economic growth. Also, the abolition of taxes, putting an end to injustices in court cases, establishing control over local officials - created conditions for the growth of trade and crafts, agriculture.

Shahmurad also carried out certain works in the field of further strengthening of the centralized state system he was in charge of. During his time, there were protests of several clans and some regions in the emirate. In particular, in 1786, the inhabitants of the Karmana border refused to submit to the emir of Bukhara. Shahmurad had to march several times to subjugate the inhabitants of Karmana. After Karmana, the marches to Shahrisabz and Khojand, who disobeyed, ended successfully.

Shahmurad, who has become much stronger as a result of the reforms implemented in the country and successful military operations, also organizes military campaigns in neighboring Afghanistan. In particular, Shahmurad waged wars against the Afghan emir Temurshah to regain the former Bukhara lands on the right bank of the Amudarya. After these wars, peace was concluded between Shahmurad and Timur Shah, and Amudarya was designated as the border between both countries. After the death of Amir Shahmurad in 1800, his son Amir Haydar (1800-1876) became the crown prince. Amir Haidar, who was the governor of Karshi during his father's time, was promoted to the rank of khan after being placed on white felt. However, he did not receive the title of Haidar Khan, but the title of "Amir al-Mo'minin". According to sources, although the sermon was read in the name of Amir Haydar, coins were minted in the names of Amir Haydar, Amir Shahmurad and Daniyolbi.

Emir Haydar, who tried to continue his father's policy, in the first years of his reign fought to preserve the integrity of the territory of Bukhara, to keep the upper reaches of Zarafshan, Shahrisabz, Miyanqal. He managed to subjugate Oratepa temporarily.

During the reign of Amir Haidar, the Khans of Khiva made frequent raids on the territories of the Emirate. In 1806, Emir Haydar called all the people of Bukhara to take up arms and fight against

Khan Eltuzar of Khiva, and succeeded in defeating them and driving them out of the territories of the Emirate. After these wars, wars started between Bukhara and Kokan. In 1807 and 1810, Kokan Khan Olimkhan attacked Oratepa and took large booty to Kokan. Such attacks were also organized by Kokan Khan on Jizzakh and Zomin.

Due to the fact that the continuous war effort required large expenses, Amir Haydar issued a decree to collect additional taxes. This led to aggravation of the working people's situation and opposition to Amir Haidar and his policies. In 1821-1825, such uprisings took place in Miyanqal, Samarkand and Urgut. Amir Haydar succeeded in suppressing these uprisings with great difficulties and at the cost of making big promises to the rebels. Amir Haydar had to fight wars for Shahrissabz and Marv oasis.

During his time, Amir Haydar established friendly relations with the ruler of the neighboring Afghan state, Shuja al-Mulk Durrani, but the relations between the states of Kokand and Khiva and the state of Bukhara were tense. According to the sources, in such circumstances, Emir Heydar even appealed to Sultan Mahmud II of Turkey for help and announced that he was ready to obey him.

After the death of Amir Haydar in 1826, his two eldest sons, Amir Husain (two and a half months) and Amir Umar (four months), briefly ascended the throne and were killed by their own brothers, Nasrullah. After that, Nasrullah, the third son of Emir Haydar, took the throne. The period of Amir Nasrullah's rule (1826-1860) is primarily explained by the political disunity in the Bukhara Emirate and the abolition of the leadership of the nobles. Amir Nasrullah pursued a policy of extremely strict hands in the administration of power. Due to his merciless policy, Emir Nasrullah earned the name "butcher emir".

Amir Nasrullah fought fiercely against unruly local governors who did not recognize the central authority. In this regard, Shahrissabz was considered the largest independent province that did not submit to Bukhara. That is why many officials who were dissatisfied with the emir's policy fled to Shahrissabz. Amir Nasrullah started a war against Shahrissabz in 1832, and after 32 campaigns, he succeeded in subduing Shahrissabz and Kitab in 1552.

Amir Nasrullah also waged wars with the Khans of Kokan and Khiva. In 1842, he marched to Kokhan and occupied it. However, when he heard that Khan of Khiva Olloquli Khan had attacked the borders of Bukhara, he was forced to go back, leaving his deputy in Kokhan. Amir Nasrullah marched to Khiva with his troops and besieged Khazorasp. However, he was defeated and forced to return.

During his rule, Amir Nasrullah waged continuous wars with Kokan Khan for Oratepa and Khojand. As a result of this, the cities passed from hand to hand, a lot of destruction occurred, and looting escalated.

According to sources, Emir Nasrullah, who subjugated all the countries from Kokan to Kesh, remained the last independent ruler of Bukhara. After Amir Nasrullah, his son Amir Muzaffar (1860-1885) sat on the throne. He was the fourth emir from the Mangit dynasty, and during his 25-year reign, many events took place, the most unfortunate of which was the transformation of the Bukhara Emirate into a vassal of the Russian emperor.

In the first years of his rule, Amir Muzaffar paid almost no attention to the scholars, and did not consult with them on any issue. However, after the emir was defeated by the Russians in 1868, he had to make concessions to the scholars. Because the scholars encouraged the local population to fight against the Russians. But the opportunity was missed. The efforts of the scholars to raise the people, and the efforts of the emir's son Katta Tora (Abdumalik), Kitab and Shahrissabz beys were unsuccessful. Amir Muzaffar, who was defeated in the battle near Zirabulak, was forced to sign the treaty concluded by the Russians. According to it, the emir was deprived of the territories of Oratepa, Jizzakh, Zarafshan oasis, he had to pay compensation of 125 thousand gold to the Russian government and recognized the vassalage of Bukhara to Russia.

During the reign of Amir Muzaffar, the territory of the emirate was reduced considerably. This was primarily caused by the Russian invasion, but the Shahrisabz and Kitab Beks, which were subjugated with great difficulty, refused to submit to Bukhara again. In addition, the coffers of the emirate were emptied due to the large compensation paid to the Russians. The emir allowed the judges and chairmen to collect various fees from the population to fill his treasury. Because a large part of these collections came to the treasury in the form of various gifts and gifts.

Amir Muzaffar declared his son Abdulahad as the heir to the throne and in the same year sent him to Moscow to attend the coronation ceremony of the Russian Emperor Alexander Alexandrovich. Tsar Alexander III was awarded the Order of the Star of Bukhara, and Abdullah was confirmed by Russia as the rightful heir to the throne. In 1883, Amir Muzaffar was awarded the Order of St. Anna, 1st degree of the Russian Empire. According to the archive, this award was brought to Bukhara by a special group of ambassadors led by one of the most influential officials of the empire - Major General Prince Wittgenstein.

Amir Muzaffar died on October 31, 1885 due to illness. His son, Emir Sayyid Abdullah ruled the throne of Bukhara Emirate from 1885 to 1910. Abdulahad was appointed Karmana Bey from the age of 14. According to Russian tourists, he lived a very simple life in Karmana. On November 4, 1885, the ceremony of enthronement of Amir Muzaffar was held in the Bukhara Arch.

Amir Abdulahad loved to travel. In different years, he visited Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev, Odessa, Ekaterinaslov, Baku, Tiflis, Botumi, Sevastopol, Bogchasaroy. Amir vacationed every year in the Caucasus, Crimea or Yalta. During his reign, torture, the death penalty and the worst punishment, throwing from the Minarai Kalon in Bukhara, were banned. During the period of Amir Abdulahad, copper, iron, gold mining, construction of telephone lines and railways, and trade were actively developed in the emirate.

Abdulahad paid special attention to the military forces in the emirate. In his youth, the future emir held military exercises in his garrison and kept the Karmana fortress in good military condition. Since 1895, the militia service was established in the Bukhara Emirate. Later, Emir Abdulahad did many things to improve the military readiness of his army and equip it with modern weapons.

After Amir Muzaffar died of kidney disease on December 22, 1910, in January 1911, his second son Sayyid Mir Olim ascended the throne. Olimkhan studied in Petersburg in 1893-1896. After that, he was governor of Nasaf region and then of Karmana. Amir Alim Khan, who ruled the throne of Bukhara from 1911 to 1920, went to Afghanistan after the establishment of the Soviet government in Bukhara and died in Kabul in 1944.

Territory, administrative structure and population of the emirate. Among the Central Asian khanates, the Bukhara emirate had a special position and occupied large territories. According to sources, by the middle of the 18th century, some changes took place in the territories of the Bukhara Emirate. During this period, the rulers of Bukhara kept the city of Bukhara and the surrounding oases of Vobkent, Gijduvan, Karakol, Vagoza, Kashkadarya and Miyanqal. Khojand, Tashkent, Hisar and occasionally Guzor, Shahrisabz, Nurota, as well as Balkh, Andhai, Maimana, Badakhshan and Shibirgon on the right bank of the Amudarya, despite being vassals to Bukhara, disobeyed him. The main reason for the political disorganization was the infighting during the last Ashtarkhanids, the growth of the position of the centrifugal forces.

Starting from the second half of the 18th century, when the rule of the Mangit dynasty was established, the Bukhara Emirate began to gradually strengthen again. By the 1970s and 1980s, the central region of the Bukhara Emirate was the Zarafshan oasis, which included the cities of Samarkand and Bukhara. By the beginning of the 19th century, in addition to the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya oases, the territory of the Bukhara Emirate included densely populated districts such as Surkhan oasis, Hisar, Khojand, Oratepa, Panjikent, a large part of Southern Turkmenistan, including the areas from Chorjoi to the Murgob river. would enter During this

period, the main reason for the expansion of the territories of the Bukhara Emirate was the desire of the Mangit dynasty to establish a centralized state. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Emirate of Bukhara bordered Iran and Afghanistan on the one hand, the Khanate of Khiva on the other, the Kazakh Juz on the third, and the Khanate of Kokan on the fourth.

According to the information of Sayyid Amir Olimkhan, the last emir of Bukhara, in 1927, by the beginning of the 20th century, "the country of Bukhara stretches from the eastern shores of Amudarya, that is, from the Russian Pamirs to the vast lands of Khiva. Bukhara is bordered by the Kyzylkum desert in the north, Syrdarya and Khokand khanate in the west, Afghanistan in the south, Turkmen land and the Khiva steppe in the east.

In the 50s of the 19th century, the Bukhara Emirate consisted of several regions, of which Bukhara and Samarkand were divided into districts. Governors of provinces were called governors. Later, when beks appeared instead of regions, their rulers were called beks. According to new information, during this period there were 44 bekliks in Bukhara Emirate.

According to the information in Mirzo Badi Devon's "Majma' ul-Arqam", the emirate is divided into the following administrative-territorial divisions: irrigated land of 100,000 tanabs to district, irrigated land of 50,000 tanabs to Hazara, 25,000 tanabs to district. irrigated land is divided into semi-hazara, 10-15 thousand irrigated land is divided into obkhor, 400 irrigated land is divided into karya, 300 irrigated land is maraz (arable land). It was convenient to collect and collect taxes, zakat and other types of taxes based on this arrangement.

According to the results of the research, representatives of the local administration defined the region as a territorial unit larger than villages and mosques. For example, even though the Karki region was divided into regions, they were divided into Bekchas and consisted of Bekcha villages. Roshan and Shugnon administrative districts in the Pamir regions are called elderships. Places where people live are mentioned in the sources using three terms - village, district, daha.

According to information, the population of Bukhara Emirate began to increase rapidly from the second half of the 18th century. By the beginning of the 19th century, the population of the emirate was more than 2 million, and by the 1950s, it was more than 2.5 million people. More than 60,000 people lived in the city of Bukhara, and more than 50,000 people lived in the city of Samarkand.

Uzbeks made up the majority of the population of the emirate, and many representatives of Uzbek clans lived in almost all regions of the emirate. Tajiks in the population lived in cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Nurota, Urgut, Kitab, mountainous districts, including Panjikent, Vakhsh, Hisar, Karategin, Kolob, Shahrissabz, Qabadiyan, Yakkabog, in the upper part of Zarafshan.

Turkmens also made up a large part of the population of Bukhara Emirate. They lived in the lands located on both banks of the Amudarya belonging to the emirate, that is, in the southern and western regions of the emirate. A small part of the population in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate was brought by Arabs, they mainly lived in Karshi and Sherabad districts.

Indians, Iranians, Jews, Gypsies, Afghans, Karakalpaks, Kazakhs and Kalmyks also lived in the territory of the emirate.

Non-local peoples who lived in the Bukhara Emirate, including Indians and Jews, did not have full rights as a social class and they lived in separate areas. In addition to the settled population, the nomadic and semi-nomadic population lived in the mountainous and steppe regions.

CONCLUSION

In short, like other khanates, the education sector in the Bukhara Khanate was relatively backward. The main reasons for this were the intensification of the struggle for power, and another reason was the wars taking place from outside. Bukhara was ruled by 3 dynasties, and the last one was the Mangit dynasty. During the rule of the Mangits, the Khanate of Bukhara was

called the Emirate. Regardless of the situation, the field of education continued to develop, patrons of science from each dynasty, that is, rulers, paid special attention to the field of education.

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